

**REMARKS**

Claims 4-27 are pending in the present application. Claims 4, 6-18, 23, 24 and 27 were amended. No claims were added or cancelled. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

**I. 35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation, Claims 4-6, 9-10, 13-15, 20-21 and 23-27**

The examiner has rejected claims 4-6, 9-10, 13-15, 20-21 and 23-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Microsoft Clock Screen Captures I-10 (hereafter "Clock", Microsoft Clock Version 4.0, Copyright 1981-1998 Microsoft Corp.). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

With regard to claims 4-6, 9-10, 13-15, 20-21 and 23-27, the Office action states:

About Microsoft Clock (fig. 1), from Microsoft Windows Start Menu → Run → type in a command "clock" to open the Clock (fig. 2) → the Clock will be displayed in either Digital or Analog (figs. 3-4) → Settings (figs. 3, and 5-7) used to set a flag on/off (No Title of Figs. 3, and 5-7) to show GUI control objects as a conventional screen (Figs. 3, and 5-7) or none of the GUI control objects as a unconventional screen (figs. 8-10) → the conventional screen with GUI control objects and unconventional screen without any GUI control objects can be switched on and off by using a computer mouse to double click on the Clock or using an Esc key on the Keyboard.

As to claim 4, Clock teaches in a data processing system, a method comprising the steps of:

in an application program, determining control GUI objects (Settings menu 4, Minimize 1, Maximize 2, and Close/Terminate 3 icons of fig. 3) and a content object (a Text/Analog shows Time/Date 5 of figs. 3-4);

determining if a user has set a display option flag (Settings Title/No Title of figs. 3, 5, and 7) indicating a preference for either a conventional screen object to be displayed comprising a display of the GUI objects and the content object (figs. 3, 5, and 7) or an unconventional screen object to be displayed comprising a display of the content object but not any of the control GUI objects (If No Title option is selected, only the Text/Analog shows Time/Date 5 of figs 8-10); and

determining the screen object to include the content object but not any of the control GUI objects as a function of the display option flag having a setting indicating a user preference for display of the content object without any of

the control GUI objects (If No Title option is selected, only the Text/Analog shows Time/Date 5 of figs. 8-10).

Office Action dated November 16, 2004, pgs. 3-4.

A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. *Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218 U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The Clock reference cited by the Examiner does not anticipate the present invention as recited in amended claim 4, because Clock fails to teach each and every element of the claim.

Amended independent claim 4 reads as follows:

4. In a data processing system, a method comprising the steps of:

    in an application program, determining control GUI objects and a content object;

    determining if a user has set general display option flag indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not control GUI objects; and

    determining screen objects to include content objects but not control GUI objects as a function of general display option flag having a setting indicating a user preference for display of content objects without control GUI objects.

Amended independent claim 4 of the present invention recites the feature of "determining if a user has set general display option flag indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not control GUI objects." Clock does not teach this feature. The Examiner points to Clock, figures 3, 5 and 7 as teaching this feature. The Examiner states that the Title/No Title option in the Settings menu of figures 3, 5 and 7 teaches the feature of "determining if a user has set general display option flag indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of

the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not control GUI objects." Instead Clock teaches choosing an option which affects Clock only and not any other application program. It is not a universal setting indicated in Clock, but a setting only for Clock. Therefore, Clock does not teach the feature of "determining if a user has set general display option flag indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not control GUI objects." Thus, Clock does not anticipate claim 4 of the present invention as clock does not teach each and every feature of claim 4.

Furthermore, Clock teaches making a selection that affects only the single screen and single content object of the clock program itself. In contrast, the present invention recites the feature of "determining screen objects to include content objects but not control GUI objects as a function of general display option flag having a setting indicating a user preference for display of content objects without control GUI objects." Therefore, under the present invention, the setting of the "general display option flag" can affect multiple screens and multiple objects within an application or within multiple applications.

Therefore, for the reason set forth above, Applicants submit the Clock does not anticipate amended independent claim 4. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 4 is patentable over the Clock reference.

Amended independent claim 9 recites features similar to those of claim 4, such as "determining if general display option flag has been set indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not control GUI objects." The Examiner points to the same prior art as in claim 4 as teaching this feature. Therefore, as was discussed above regarding claim 4, Applicants submit the Clock does not anticipate amended independent claim 9. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 9 is patentable over the Clock reference.

Additionally, amended independent claim 13 also recited features similar to those of claim 4, such as "a screen state changing program for determining whether [[the]] screen objects will include only content objects without control GUI objects as a function of general display option flag, wherein the general display option flag indicates a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not control GUI objects." The Examiner points to the same prior art as in claim 4 as teaching this feature. Therefore, as was discussed above regarding claim 4, Applicants submit the Clock does not anticipate amended independent claim 13. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 13 is patentable over the Clock reference.

Furthermore, amended independent claim 23 recites the feature of "screen object for permitting the user to select whether to display either some or all of the control GUI objects along with content objects or none of the control GUI objects with content objects, wherein the control GUI objects and content objects are in a plurality of application programs and wherein when none of the control GUI objects are displayed with content objects, there are no user-selectable GUI objects displayed on the display that would permit the user to manipulate content objects." The Examiner points to the same prior art as in claim 4 as teaching this feature. Instead, Clock teaches making a selection that affects only the currently running application program, the clock. Clock does not teach the feature of "screen object for permitting the user to select whether to display either some or all of the control GUI objects along with content objects or none of the control GUI objects with content objects, wherein the control GUI objects and content objects are in a plurality of application programs and wherein when none of the control GUI objects are displayed with content objects, there are no user-selectable GUI objects displayed on the display that would permit the user to manipulate content objects," as recited in amended independent claim 23 of the present invention. Therefore, Clock does not anticipate claim 23 of the present invention as clock does not teach each and every feature of claim 23 of the present invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 23 is patentable over the Clock reference.

Also, amended independent claim 27 recites the features of "receiving an input as a result of a hardware selection by the user, wherein the input operates to select an unconventional mode wherein control GUI objects are not displayed on displays concurrently with displayed content objects so that there are no control GUI objects being displayed, and so that display pixels that had previously been displaying the one or more control GUI objects now display previously undisplayed content objects to add to the already displayed content objects" and "receiving another input as a result of a hardware selection by the user, wherein the another input operates to select a conventional mode wherein control GUI objects are displayed concurrently with content objects in a manner so that the previously undisplayed content object is removed from being displayed." Clock does not teach these features. The Examiner points to the same prior art as in claim 4 as teaching these features. Instead, Clock teaches making a selection that affects only a single application program, Clock. Clock does not teach either of the features of "receiving an input as a result of a hardware selection by the user, wherein the input operates to select an unconventional mode wherein control GUI objects are not displayed on displays concurrently with displayed content objects so that there are no control GUI objects being displayed, and so that display pixels that had previously been displaying the one or more control GUI objects now display previously undisplayed content objects to add to the already displayed content objects" or "receiving another input as a result of a hardware selection by the user, wherein the another input operates to select a conventional mode wherein control GUI objects are displayed concurrently with content objects in a manner so that the previously undisplayed content object is removed from being displayed," as recited in claim 27 of the present invention. Therefore Clock does not anticipate claim 27 because clock does teach each and every feature of claim 27. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 27 is patentable over the Clock reference.

Claims 5 and 6 are dependent claims depending on claim 4. Claim 10 is a dependent claim depending on claim 9. Claims 14, 15, 20 and 21 are dependent claims depending on claim 13. Claims 24-26 are dependent claims depending on claim 23. As applicants have already demonstrated claims 4, 9, 13 and 23 to be in condition for

allowance, Applicants submit that claims 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 20, 21 and 24-26 are also in condition for allowance, at least by virtue of their depending from an allowable claim.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 4-6, 9-10, 13-15, 20-21 and 23-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 has been overcome.

## II. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness, Claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17

The examiner has rejected claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Clock Screen Captures 1-10 (hereafter "Clock", Microsoft Clock Version 4.0, Copyright 1981-1998 Microsoft Corp.) in view of Corona et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,475,812). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Clock reference still does not teach or suggest all the claim limitations in claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17, as argued in response to the rejection of claims 4, 9 and 13 above.

Furthermore, Corona does not cure the deficiencies of Clock. Corona does not teach the features missing from Clock, including "determining if a user has set general display option flag indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not control GUI objects," nor does the Examiner cite any portion of Corona that teaches this feature.

Thus claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17 are patentable over the cited references because the combination of Clock with Corona would not teach the presently claimed invention. The features relied upon as being taught in the Clock reference are not taught or suggested by that reference, as explained above. Corona does not cure the deficiencies of Clock. As a result, a combination of these references would not teach the invention in claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17.

In view of the above, Applicants submit that dependent claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17 are not taught or suggested by Clock or Corona. Claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17 are dependent claims depending on claims 4, 9 and 13. Applicants have already demonstrated the independent claims 4, 9 and 13 to be in condition for allowance. Applicants

respectfully submit that claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17 are also allowable at least by virtue of depending from an allowable claim.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 7-8, 11-12 and 16-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.

### III. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness, Claims 18, 19 and 22

The examiner has rejected claims 18, 19 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Clock Screen Captures 1-10 (hereafter "Clock", Microsoft Clock Version 4.0, Copyright 1981-1998 Microsoft Corp.) in view of Ditzik et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,064,373). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Clock reference still does not teach or suggest all the claim limitations in claims 18, 19 and 22, as argued in response to the rejection of claims 4 and 13 above.

Furthermore, Corona does not cure the deficiencies of Clock. Ditzik does not teach the features missing from Clock, including "determining if a user has set general display option flag indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not control GUI objects," nor does the Examiner cite any portion of Ditzik that teaches this feature.

Thus claims 18, 19 and 22 are patentable over the cited references because the combination of Clock with Ditzik would not teach the presently claimed invention. The features relied upon as being taught in the Clock reference are not taught or suggested by that reference, as explained above. Ditzik does not cure the deficiencies of Clock. As a result, a combination of these references would not teach the invention in claims 18, 19 and 22.

In view of the above, Applicants submit that dependent claims 18, 19 and 22 are not taught or suggested by Clock or Ditzik. Claims 18, 19 and 22 are dependent claims depending on claim 13. Applicants have already demonstrated the independent claim 13 to be in condition for allowance. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 18, 19 and 22 are also allowable at least by virtue of depending from an allowable claim.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 18, 19 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.

**IV. Conclusion**

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the above cited references and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,

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